

The success of the loan again proves that we are in this war for victory—Benjamin Strong

Austria, in Crisis, Dissolves Parliament; Allied Guns Block New Blow at Ypres

Loan Total Expected to Reach 4 Billions; N. Y. District is Near the Billion Mark

Final Spurt Swells Nation's Figures to \$3,203,655,400, With Day's Reports Incomplete

Subscribers Number From 12 to 15 Millions Campaign an Overwhelming Success, Says Treasury Statement; Late Reports to Increase Figure

WASHINGTON, May 4.—For the third time within a year the American people have heavily oversubscribed a war credit.

As the third Liberty Loan was closing to-night, the Treasury announced the campaign had been "an overwhelming success." Although \$3,000,000,000 was the formal goal of the campaign, official reports, including only a small proportion of to-day's avalanche of pledges, showed the total at \$3,203,655,400, and there were indications that the aggregate would be increased to nearly \$4,000,000,000 next week, when banks have time to tabulate the multitude of last-minute applications.

A tremendous spurt in the New York district brought it far beyond the \$1,000,000,000 minimum, and raised it higher in the table of relative accomplishments. Incomplete statistics indicated that the Second Federal Reserve District would stand no lower than eighth.

New York Near Billion Mark

Subscriptions up to 6 o'clock to-night showed a subscription of \$926,970,000 in the New York district, and the loan workers predicted it would rise far above the billion-dollar mark. Benjamin Strong, chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee there, estimated that the district had 4,000,000 individual subscribers, which is more than four times as many as in the first loan and twice as many as in the second.

"The Headquarters Review" to-night described the final round-up in New York as "probably the most striking feature of the last day's campaign." An increase of \$133,420,350 over the previously announced total was recorded up to the time the announcement was made. New York city subscribed \$112,525,150, against a quota requirement of \$66,712,300. Every borough of the city is over the minimum.

Official estimates placed the number of subscribers at between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000—far above the 10,000,000 of the second loan, or 4,500,000 of the first—and some officials expressed the belief the roll of bond buyers would be even larger. To them, this is one of the most encouraging features of the loan.

Every District Over Quota

Announcement was made that all twelve Federal reserve districts, which were the largest campaign units, had over-subscribed, and a majority of the states had made the same record. Delaware doubled its quota.

Official figures by districts, however, will not be complete for days. The Richmond, Cleveland and Atlanta districts were still under their quotas, according to the following figures:

District	Subscriptions	Percent
Minneapolis	\$140,028,800	123
St. Louis	125,475,500	123
Kansas City	125,475,500	123
Boston	284,248,900	113
Philadelphia	284,248,900	113
Chicago	471,253,100	110
Dallas	84,242,300	105
San Francisco	251,453,800	101
New York	912,500,100	101
Richmond	128,111,350	98
Cleveland	284,232,500	98
Atlanta	72,938,700	80

Loan Widely Distributed

Bond selling continued actively in many cities up to a late hour to-night, and banks stayed open in a final effort to roll up over-subscriptions than the \$4,000,000,000 of the second Liberty Loan last October. Messages reaching Washington to-night indicated, however, that the big subscriptions from corporations and business institutions which were features of the last hours of the second campaign were lacking, owing to the imminence of income and excess profits tax payment time in June, when more than \$2,000,000,000 in war levies will have to be paid to the government. The success of the campaign, even without big individual subscriptions, demonstrated that the loan was "popular" and that bonds will be widely distributed among all classes and localities.

From early this morning to a late hour to-night messages to loan headquarters in the Treasury told of energetic campaigning nearly everywhere, and of thousands of belated subscriptions pouring in upon banks faster than they could be counted. Most district organizations this afternoon ceased even trying to keep in touch with the current totals.

The figure of \$3,203,655,400, officially recorded by the Treasury, covered business up to 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon for all districts except New York, which reported at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and Boston and Philadelphia, which reported at 11 o'clock this morning.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of subscription taken in the various districts up to the close of business to-night," said the headquarters.

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4,000,000 Here Subscribe to Loan

On the basis of popular subscriptions the third Liberty Loan campaign is more successful than either of the preceding financial drives. Benjamin Strong, chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee here, last night estimated that 4,000,000 persons in the New York district bought bonds of the third issue. In the first loan there were only 985,150 subscribers in the district and 2,182,017 in the second.

The New York District's share of the total number of subscribers in the first two campaigns was less than one-fourth. According to this ratio, more than 18,000,000 persons became bondholders in the drive that ended last night. There were 4,000,000 subscribers to the first issue and 9,400,000 to the second.

Four Soldiers Saved From Death in France On President's Order

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Wilson disapproved to-day the sentencing to death of four American soldiers in France. Sentences of two of the men, Privates Olen Ledoyen and Stanley G. Fishback, were commuted to three years' confinement. Privates Forrest D. Sebastian and Jess Cook were granted full pardons.

Sebastian and Cook were convicted of sleeping at sentry posts. Ledoyen and Fishback were sentenced for disobeying orders. They will serve their three-year terms at Leavenworth.

President Wilson's action was taken on the recommendation of Secretary Baker, who made a personal investigation of the case.

In granting full pardon to Sebastian and Cook the President said he did so in view of their extreme youth and the fact that their offense was wholly free from conscious disregard of duty. Both are ordered sent back to their companies.

Senate Passes Sedition Bill By 48 to 26

Fine and Imprisonment Is Provided for Loan and Draft Obstructors

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, May 4.—After a bitter battle, waged under the leadership of Senators Johnson, of California, and Francis, of Maryland, who declared the proposal was a curtailment of free speech, and tended to increase hypocrisy, the Senate to-day passed the drastic amendments to the espionage bill which the Administration asked.

The vote was 48 to 26.

Despite the debate, which had indicated that the President would find much opposition in his own party, only two Democrats, Senators Hazlwick, of Georgia, and Reed, of Missouri, voted against the bill. Senator Thomas, who was caustic in his criticisms, was paired.

Ten Republican Senators voted for the bill—Senators Colt, of Rhode Island; Fall, of New Mexico; Jones, of Washington; Lenroot, of Wisconsin; McCumber, of North Dakota; McLean, of Connecticut; Nelson, of Minnesota; Poindexter, of Washington; Sterling, of South Dakota; and Warren, of Wyoming.

The bill, which is the conference agreement between the two houses, now goes to the House for its final approval, after which it will be signed by the President.

The House cannot amend the bill in any particular, being obliged to pass it or vote it down, in which latter case it goes back to the conference. There is nothing like the opposition to the bill in the House that there has been in the Senate, however, so its adoption by that branch by a large majority is confidently expected, and the present form of the bill may be taken for granted to be the language of the law.

Most of the fight over the bill centered on the power granted to the Post-

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Reventlow Chafed By British Chivalry

Indignant Because German Press Recognizes Honors Shown Dead Airman

AMSTERDAM, May 4.—Count Reventlow, in an article headed "British Chivalry and Self-Advertisement" in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," complains that the German press recently went so far as to admit that the British sometimes are chivalrous to an enemy. This he considers insufferable.

The count is incensed particularly because the German papers expressed satisfaction of the manner in which the famous German airman, Captain Baron von Richtofen, was buried by the British, and says:

"We cannot accept these so-called honors as sincere. It is all advertisement. Our enemies forget to tell us what enormous sums they received for bringing down Richtofen. All members of the flying corps who buried our hero are nothing but war profiteers."

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French Repel Loche Attacks; British Gain

Enemy Fails to Follow Up Bombardment on 20-Mile Line

New Thrust Near Kemmel Fails

Haig Improves Lys Positions; Petain Holds at Mt. Rouge

The Germans on Friday night and again yesterday morning put down a tremendous bombardment on hills held by the French and British southwest of Ypres, and observers expected another furious assault such as cost the Germans so heavily last Monday. But the attack failed to develop under the hurricane fire from the Anglo-French batteries.

The meaning of this twenty-mile bombardment is not clear, but it is evident that something has gone wrong with the German leaders' plans and they do not yet feel equal to the task of resuming the offensive.

Meanwhile the French and British have improved their positions at several points of the line. The French made progress in the Loche sector, between Mounts Scherpenberg and Rouge, in two actions Friday night and Saturday and took prisoners.

The Allies may have pushed further forward than is indicated in Haig's statement, for Berlin announced last night: "French counter attacks against Kemmel and Baillieu failed under very heavy losses." The two points mentioned were quite a distance back of the battle line at last reports.

The western side of the Yps salient was involved in the German bombardment, but the only infantry action reported there was a British advance in the neighborhood of Metten.

The British also won ground and took prisoners and machine guns in two thrusts near Hinges, on the southerly side of the Lys salient.

The French official statement yesterday told of heavy gun fire, especially near the Avere River, and patrol actions.

Lloyd George spoke optimistically on his return from the Allied conference in France. He said: "My message to the British people is, 'Be of good cheer, we are all right.'" Later he stated that all the Allied commanders believed they were winning the great battle.

There are indications of increasing activity on the Italian front, which may lead to a drive by the Austrians. Emperor Charles is re-

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Picardy or Flanders: Hindenburg's great dilemma, by Frank H. Simonds.

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Coiled in the flag—Hears-s-s-t; how his newspapers tried to scare us out of the war.

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Cleaning up after Bernstorff; another instalment in the "Spying Among Spies" series, by Casimir Pile-nas.

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Tribune Institute Section—A new department, "The New Citizens' Point of View"—Woman, her vote, what she wants to know, what the law allows, a primer in politics.

Austria Calls on Germany To Feed Two Provinces

LONDON, May 4.—The straits to which Austria has been driven by the food situation is indicated in a dispatch from Vienna via Zurich, which says that Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Premier, has been compelled to admit that Austria is unable to feed the populations of North Tyrol and Northern Bohemia, and that he has, therefore, consented that the former be attached for provisioning purposes to Bavaria and the latter to Saxony.

This concession, the dispatch adds, was wrested from him by leaders of the German parties after a conference lasting six hours.

The Austrian government yielded with the greatest reluctance, for the political consequences of this concession may be far-reaching. It is pointed out that it will accentuate the feud between the German and non-German races in Austria-Hungary, since both the provinces affected are German-speaking, and will strengthen the agitation for the incorporation of Austria in a German federation.

THE HAGUE, May 4.—Speaking before the Bavarian Chamber on the food situation, the Food Minister said that conditions permitted the hope that the people would be able to hold out. He said it might be necessary to reduce the bread ration, but not before the time that potatoes will be plentiful. A reduction in the meat ration was unavoidable, he continued, but the milk and fat rations would not be reduced.

The Food Minister added that the Bavarian situation was far better than that in many other Federal states.

Lloyd George Finds All Well At the Front

"Be of Good Cheer" Is the Message of Troops; Americans Praised

LONDON, May 4.—Premier Lloyd George, who has returned from his visit to France, in which he attended the sessions of the Supreme War Council and went to the front, spoke enthusiastically to-day of the American troops.

"Agood number are already there," said Mr. Lloyd George. "Many more will pour in steadily during this month. The French who saw their fighting in the battle lower down the line said they were first class fighting material, full of courage and resource, and all very keen."

"The Germans have rendered at least two great services to the Allied cause," continued the Premier. "They have accelerated the advent of the American troops and they have made a majority of command at last a reality. The French and British are fighting in close comradeship, each with full appreciation of the qualities of the other."

"Have you any message to bring from the army to the people?" the Premier was asked. He replied: "The message I bring from the British army to the people at home is, 'Be of good cheer. We are all right.'"

Of the great battle now going on the Premier said:

"I saw General Foch, Sir Douglas Haig, General Pershing and other officers of the higher command, and they were all very confident. I also saw a very large number of regimental officers and soldiers, who had actually been in the fighting line during the last six weeks of very strenuous work, and their confidence also was amazing. 'I met no pacifists, no pessimists, among them. They could not in the least understand the wrangles in certain quarters in England, which seemed to proceed on the assumption that they had been defeated and that the only question of importance was what was to blame.'"

"Apart from the mishap of the first few days, which they all recognized, they were confident that they were winning, and that they were inflicting great losses on the enemy. (When the enemy gets ground," they said, 'we make them pay an enormous price for it. In these offensives you can always buy land if you are prepared to pay the purchase price. But the cost for the Germans is great, and is increasing.'"

"They were certain that the Germans would soon be sorry they had committed themselves to these attacks, even if they were not already so."

"That was the general feeling I found among the men of all ranks in the British and French armies."

Clemenceau to Tell War Council Decision

PARIS, May 4.—Premier Clemenceau has asked the Army Commission to hear on May 7 his report of the results of the recent meeting of the Supreme Inter-Allied War Council, held at Abbeville, and the decision reached regarding the use to be made of American aid.

The Supreme Inter-Allied War Council met on Wednesday and Thursday at Abbeville. It was announced officially Thursday that "all military questions of moment were examined and settled in full agreement," and that the results obtained were "unanimously regarded as most satisfactory." No inkling, however, of the subjects discussed was given in the report of the meeting.

Rumanians and Teutons Resume Peace Parley

Amsterdam, May 4.—The delegates of Rumania and the Central Powers have resumed the peace negotiations, of which the peace negotiators, of the outstanding questions have been settled and the conclusion of the negotiations is being approached rapidly.

Dual Empire Acts to Check Opposition to War Policies

Germany Launches Peace Drive; Dutch Emissary Reported to Have Gone to London

Ludendorff Heads New Teuton Move

Famous Prussian Leader Turns to Diplomacy After Failure to Win on Battlefield

Americans Cut Way to Third Line

Carry Out Big Raid in Lorraine on 600-Yard Front

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 4.—American troops in the Lorraine sector yesterday morning carried out a raid on the German lines south of Halloville on a 600-yard front.

After an intense, but brief, artillery preparation, the infantry, accompanied by pioneers, went over the top and penetrated the German positions to the third line. They found not a single German.

The attack was on a German salient. The artillery completely leveled the German positions, and the pioneers finished the job by blowing up all the enemy works, thus eliminating the salient.

A German raid which it was expected would be carried out on the sector south of Verdun failed to materialize.

Raid on Lorraine Front Fails, Says Berlin War Office

LONDON, May 4.—The German official statement on war operations to-day contains what is probably a reference to the latest American raid in Lorraine. It says:

"After unsuccessful reconnoitring thrusts by the enemy on the Lorraine front, the fighting activity during the forenoon was slight. At Harroy Wood and west of Blamont the firing revived during the afternoon, but died down again at nightfall."

German Wounded Return in Coal Cars

Even Factories in Belgium Turned Into Hospitals Is Dutch Report

AMSTERDAM, May 4.—Two hundred and sixty-five trains full of wounded soldiers returning to Germany from the battlefronts in Picardy and Flanders, says the newspaper "Les Nouvelles," of The Hague, were counted in the daytime on April 9, April 11 and April 12, on the Namur-Liège Railway. The transports were so crowded that the Germans were even using open coal cars to carry the wounded.

Hospitals, convents, schools and factories in Belgium, the paper adds, are all packed with wounded.

Austrian Emperor Goes to Battle Front

AMSTERDAM, May 4.—A Vienna dispatch to-day says:

"The Emperor yesterday started for the front, accompanied by the Chief of Staff, Field Marshal Arz von Straussenberg and the German military representative, Major General Cramon."

The absence in the foregoing dispatch of reference to a specific front makes it appear probable that the Italian front, the scene of Austria's major activities at present, is meant. The announcement of the visit therefore seems significant in view of the recent reports of a probable renewal of the Italian drive on the Italian front, and signs of increasing military activity along the Austro-Italian lines. Moreover, Vienna can hardly be a comfortable place for the Emperor, following the suppression of Parliament.

AMSTERDAM, May 4.—Emperor Charles of Austria has empowered the Austrian Premier to adjourn Parliament and forthwith inaugurate measures to render impossible the resumption of its activities, a Vienna dispatch says.

A statement published in Vienna indicates that the closure of Parliament is due to the seriousness of the food situation. The statement says:

"The government will devote its entire strength to the economic problem, and will try to create conditions re-